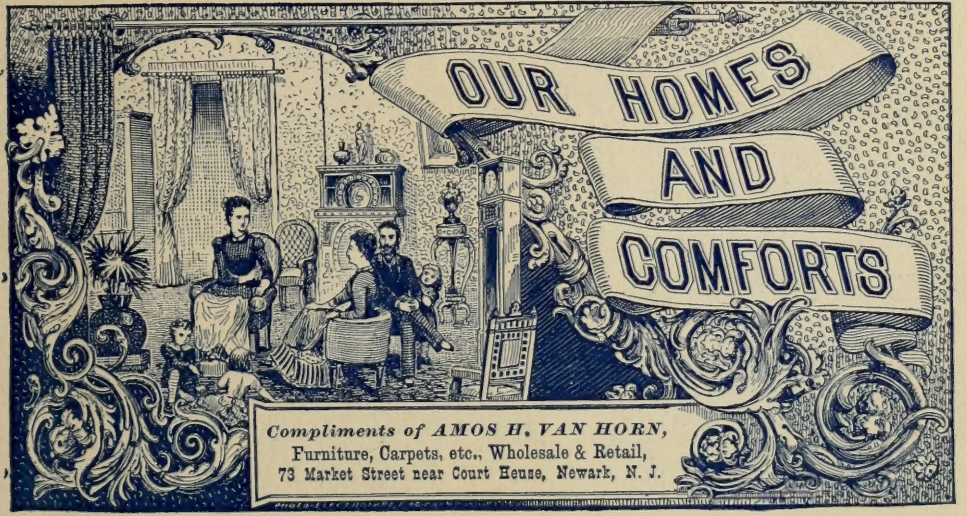

Copyright 1888, by B. McNally, 62 Arlington Street Newark, N. J.

RBR
UK226
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T.C.

'She Looketh Well to the Ways of her Household.'

The merchants have a saying that what is well bought is half sold. The housekeeper may vary this somewhat and say, that what is well bought is ***half saved.*** Well bought is properly bought—well bought as to ***quality*** and ***quantity.***

If a man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, what shall the man be called who can and does manufacture and sell an article in his line as to quality and quantity, over all ***competitors,*** at about ***20 to 30 per cent. in favor of the purchasers.***

This is now being done by the long established and favorably known manufacturer of Furniture, Carpets, etc.

☞Thanking our many patrons for their past favors, we can assure ***them*** and ***others*** who may favor us with a visit, that a ***Fuller Stock*** awaits their inspection ***this season,*** at ***lower prices*** and on quite as easy terms as any house in the State. ***NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.***

AMOS H. VAN HORN,

73 MARKET STREET,

Bet. Washington & Plane Sts. ***NEWARK, N. J.***

NEAR COURT HOUSE.

Furniture—Correct Styles.

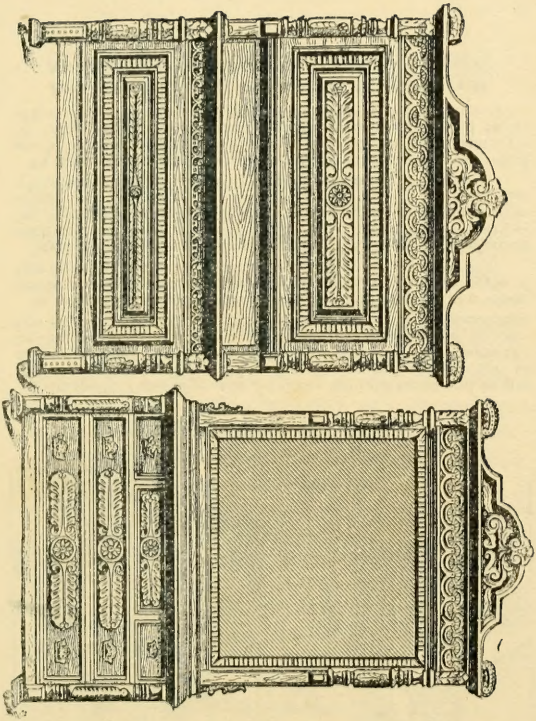
Principally since 1830, the furniture manufactured and in use in this country, has been only an imitation and combination of all styles. Still, such articles having so much to do with the health, comfort, and the beautifying of home should be conceived with good taste and naturalness from *authentic examples.*

In the past, some of the grand and peaceful features of a whole century have found definite expression in the classic style of furniture, as in the other arts.

Style is known by its characteristics. When we have before us such and such a style, it produces in us from the *start* a particular impression, which at first, however vague, gives rise in our minds to a *presumption, which determines the style.* That which strikes us next, is the general appearanee.

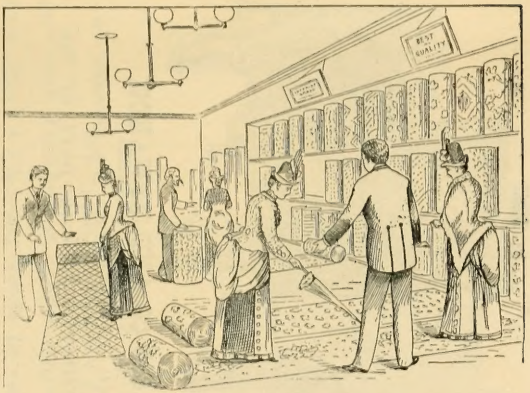
In the most modest home, one ought to consider what the effect would be in every room, of the kind of wood, the finish, the style of furniture to appear therein—harmony can be realized *in no other way.* Taste and knowledge of style is the basis of all.

Don't buy hastily and regret it afterwards.
No trouble to show Goods. Easy payments.



Antique Oak Bedroom Suite, 8 Pieces.

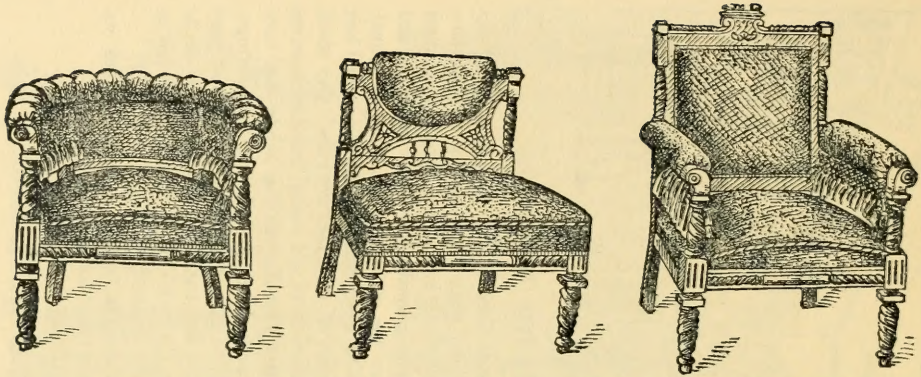
$37 50



Be Sure You're Right.

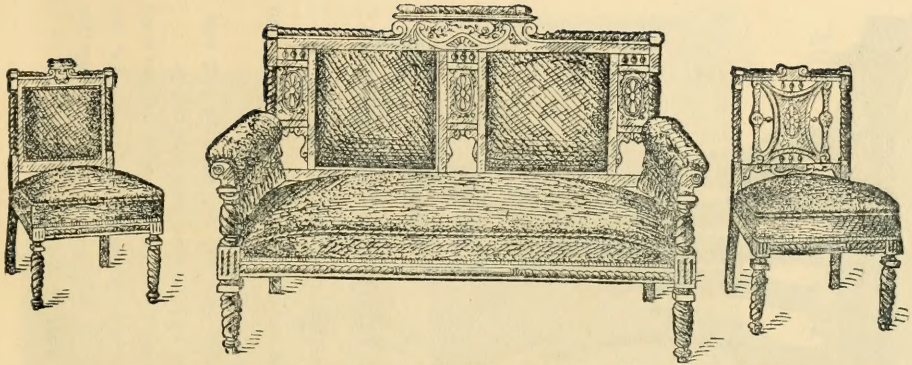
Those in want of Carpets and other Floor Coverings are assured that our stock is always up to the wants and tastes of the times and we are prepared to meet any and all prices advertised by other concerns, and better too where the styles and qualities are equal Don't be misled by whirlwind advertisements, and buy ***hastily, to regret it afterwards.*** Our stock is *not* like a collection of old coins the accumulation of years, but ***just fresh*** from the hands that have made it from carefully selected *patterns* the colorings, are superb and wearing qualities the very best, and comprise THE NEWEST IDEAS and novelties *that can be manufactured* in CARPETINGS, with prices as low as are asked by other dealers for *inferior goods*

To persons wishing to furnish at a moderate cost we highly recommend this *beautiful line of goods.*



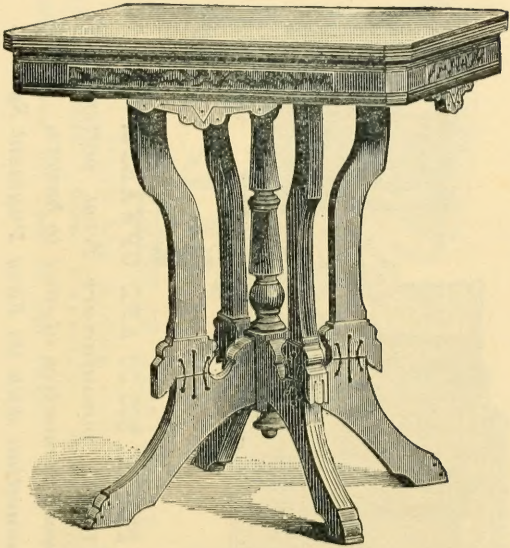
PARLOR SUITES IN BROCATELLE, $65 00 AND UPWARDS.

Don't buy hastily and regret it afterwards. No trouble to show goods. Easy Payments. Goods delivered to any part of the State Free of Cost to the buyer.



PARLOR SUITES IN PLUSH, $35.00 AND UPWARDS.

We seek ORIGINALITY, manufacture from patterns of our own Designing, which approve themselves at once to buyers. That's this Store's Charm, taken in connection with its Easy Payment System.



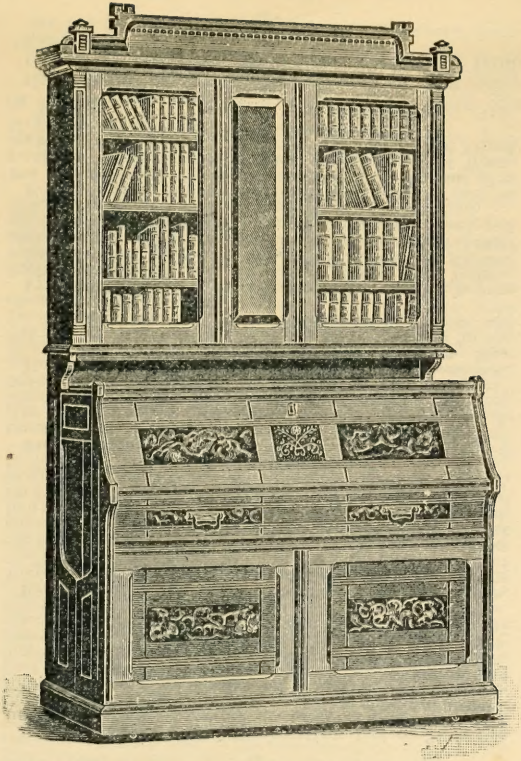
Marble Top Tables, $3.00 and Upwards.

THOUGHTS ON LABOR REFORM.

Adversity is the test of principle ; for without it man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.

Before you decide upon any step affecting your business relations just find out what your wife thinks.

Do you know that the deepest possible religion is no more than a solemn determination to work for our fellows? "Love thy neighbor as thyself." When this gets hold of our souls we shall do or die.



ALL STYLES OF FOLDING BEDS.

National Nominating Conventions, 1888.

Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis, June 5. 1888, Lt. Governor White, of California, Temporary Chairman. On June 6th, Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, Member of Congress, Permanent Chairman Grover Cleveland was nominated by Daniel Dougherty, of New York, and unanimously chosen as candidate for re-election as President. June 7th, Col. Tarpey, of California, named Allen G. Thurman. of Ohio, for Vice-President, and he was chosen on the first ballot.

Republican National Convention held at Chicago, June 19, 1888, John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, Temporary Chairman. June 20th, M. M. Estee, of California, Permanent Chairman, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, was named as candidate for President by ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, and on the eighth ballot, June 25th, was nominated. On same day, Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated as candidate for Vice-President by ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and was chosen on first ballot.

Union Labor Party Convention held May 15th, at Cincinnati, G. F. Norton, of Chicago, Temporary Chairman. May 16th, John Seitz, of Ohio, Permanent Chairman, A. J. Streeter, of New Windsor, Ill., was nominated for the Presidency; C. E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, for Vice-President.

United Labor Party Convention met at Cincinnati, May 15, 1888, Wm. B. Ogden, of Kentucky, Chairman. May 16th; Robert H. Cowdrey, of Chicago, was nominated for the Presidency. Same day, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, was chosen for Vice-President.

Prohibitionist National Convention met at Indianapolis, May 30, 1888, H. A. Delano, of Connecticut, Temporary Chairman. May 31st, John P. St. John, of Kansas, Permanent Chairman, nominated unanimously General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, as candidate for President, and Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks, of Missouri, as Vice-President.

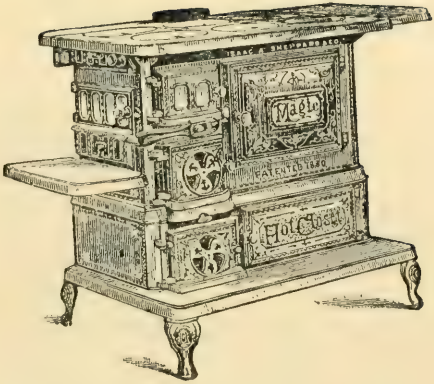
Equal Rights Party National Convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, May 15, 1888, and by 310 votes out of a total of 350 nominated Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., as a candidate for the Presidency, and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for the Vice-Presidency.

In the line of Conventions—A. H. Van Horn *has* the *greatest representative numbers* in the many happy homes that have been furnished from *his Store.*

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, nominated unanimously as candidate for re-election, June 6th, by the Democratic National Convention which met at St. Louis, June 5th, 1888, was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 18, 1837. His father, Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, Anne Neal, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant. Mr. Cleveland received an academic education at Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. At seventeen he became an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City. In 1855 he went to Buffalo, secured a place as clerk with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, and began to read law. He was admitted to practice in 1859, and was Assistant District Attorney of Erie Co. for three years from January, 1863. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie Co., serving a three-year term. Upon retiring from that office he resumed his practice, and attained high rank in Western New York as a lawyer. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in that city. In September, 1882, he was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, and in the following November was elected by a plurality of 192,584 over Mr. Folger.

On July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated on the second ballot as candidate for President at the Chicago National Democratic Convention, and elected in the following November, receiving 219 electoral votes against 182 for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland was duly inaugurated March 4, 1885. His course since is so fresh in the public mind that a history of his administration would be superfluous in this place. That he has given general satisfaction to the Democratic party is seen in the fact that no other name was thought of as the candidate of that party at the St. Louis Convention. In June, 1886, Mr. Cleveland performed one of the most creditable acts of his administration by marrying Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his old law-partner, and gave to the White House one of the brightest ornaments with which it has been adorned for many years. It is not exaggeration to say that Mr. Cleveland made himself more popular by this wedding than by any act he ever performed.

Tariff Reform as practiced by A. H. Van Horn, consists in keeping down prices on Furniture, &c.



All Kinds of Stoves and Ranges.

HOW WE MAKE OUR BREAD.

The introduction of ranges and stoves have made the baking of bread, etc., for the most part, pretty much the same thing all over the country. Still there are *some places* where *ranges of modern construction and improvements* are not known, and where the primitive modes of our ancestors are still followed. There are many odd ways among the *families* of the *earth* of cooking bread. One of the many articles of interest, and of great utility, both to the experienced and the *beginner of housekeeping* is the ***handsome modern cooking range***, as illustrated, and of which we have a great number to make selections from, at prices ranging from $8, $10, $12, $15 a piece.

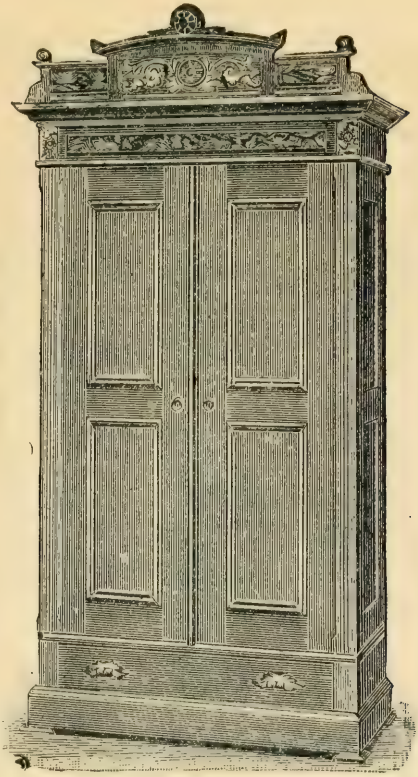
Goods delivered to any part of the State Free of Cost to the buyer.

General Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, nominated on the eighth ballot, June 25th, as candidate for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago commencing June 19, 1888, was born August 21, 1833, at the house of his grand father, President Harrison, North Bend, Ohio. At sixteen he entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and two years later was graduated. On leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Storer & Gwynne, of Cincinnati, and in 1854 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. In October, 1853, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio. Two children of this marriage survive,—a son and daughter. A legislative investigation in which he secured employment brought him into notice; the ability that he displayed won for him the highest praise of lawyers and laymen. From this time his abilities were fully occupied, and he soon became one of the leaders in his profession. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In July, 1862, Mr. Harrison felt it his duty to take the field, although holding a comfortable civil office, and in less than thirty days after date of his first recruiting commission was in Kentucky with over one thousand men. General Harrison continued in the army until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as a Brevet Brigadier-General. His regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee in the Army of the Cumberland, also in the Atlanta campaign. General Harrison's services, both as a regimental and brigade commander, were of a highly honorable character. Meantime, in the fall of 1864, he had been re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, which position he filled until 1868, when he declined re-election, and until 1876 devoted himself to his law business. In 1876 he was made a candidate for Governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate, in room of Joseph E. McDonald, and took his seat March 4, 1881, serving a term of six years, during which time he made an excellent reputation, and was considered one of the ablest members and strongest debaters. In 1887 the Democratic party were in the majority in the legislature of Indiana, and General Harrison was not re-elected. Since then he has resumed his law practice.

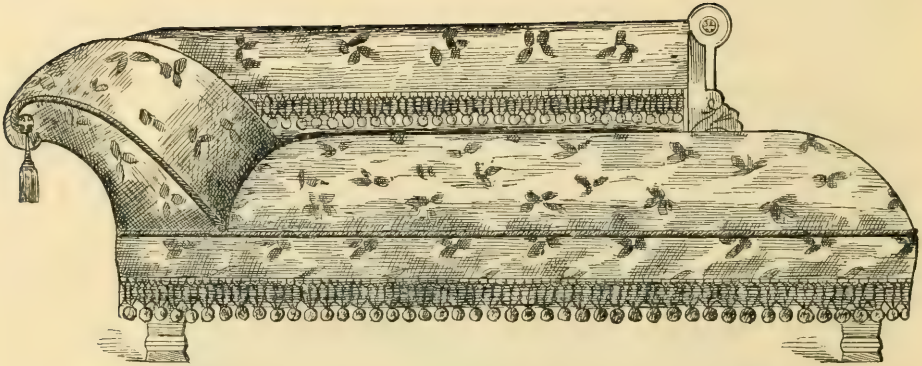
Protection on all household needs purchased is fully demonstrated at A H. Van Horn's.

General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, nominated unanimously as candidate for President, May 31st, by the National Prohibition Convention which met at Indianapolis, May 30th, 1888, was born at York, Livingstone Co., N. Y., on December 8, 1828, but his father emigrated to Michigan two years later, where as a boy and youth General Fisk received his education, and later on at the Albion Wesleyan Seminary preparatory to entering Michigan Central College. At the seminary he achieved first prize in Latin and Greek, and was going forward well towards graduation there, when he was forced by failing eyesight, caused by intense study, to abandon his cherished plans and adopt a mercantile career. At Albion he met Miss Jeannette A. Crippen as a fellow-student, and after his college dreams were over he went into business with her father and brother at Coldwater as merchants, millers, and bankers. In 1850 he married Miss Crippen, and so perfected a partnership which brought him compensation for loss of college honors. In 1859 he removed to St. Louis, and early in the Civil War enlisted in the service, and became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry. He was rapidly promoted, and at the close of the war was Assistant Commissioner under General Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee. General Fisk is President of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University for colored students at Nashville; a Trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; of Drew Theological College and Pennington Seminary, New Jersey; and of Albion College, Michigan. He is a Methodist, and conspicuous in church enterprises. For many years General Fisk has been identified with the Prohibitionists, and was the nominee of that party for Governor of New Jersey in 1886, polling 19,500 votes, the largest ever cast for a Prohibitionist in that State. In that campaign he made one hundred and twenty-five engagements to speak, and filled them all. General Fisk left the army in the fall of 1866, and since then has been occupied with railroad, banking, and ecclesiastical affairs. For eight years he was treasurer for the Missouri & Pacific Railroad. Since 1879 he has resided in New Jersey, with headquarters in New York.

Prohibition—Any one visiting A. H. Van Horn's at different times, and waited on by different salesman, will find *two prices* for *the same goods* is *Prohibited.*

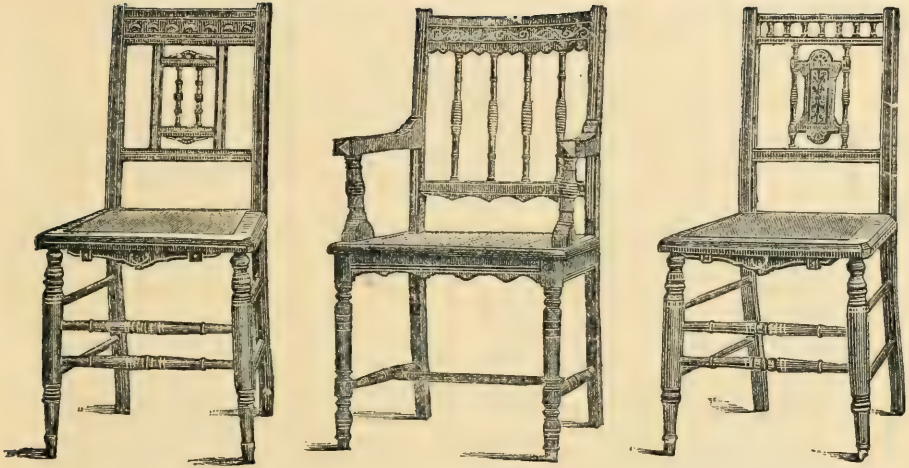


CLOTHES PRESS $10.00 AND UPWARDS.



BED AND SINGLE LOUNGES, $7.50 AND UPWARDS.

We have no Agents. All goods sold at the Store.



Chamber and Dining Room Chairs of Every Description.

The Following are the Prices for Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Carpets, and Numerous Other Household Needs.

200 WALNUT BEDROOM SUITES, Eight Pieces Marble Tops $35 to $500 each.
100 ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM SUITES, Eight Pieces, $27.50 to $300 each.
100 ASH BEDROOM SUITES, Eight Pieces, $22 to $200 each.
100 CHERRY BEDROOM SUITES, Eight Pieces, $23.50 to $150 each.
100 ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES, $13.50 to $50 each.
100 PARLOR SUITES, in Frames of Walnut, Cherry and Ebony in Coverings of Brocatelle, Silk Damask, Silk, Mohair, Crushed and Embossed Plushes. Prices, $42.50 to $300 each.
100 PARLOR SUITES, in Frames of Walnut, Cherry and Ebony, in Coverings of Raw Silk, Reps, Ramines and Hair Cloth. Prices, $22.50 to $200 each.

CARPETS, RUGS AND MATTINGS.

50 PIECES OF MOQUETTES, twenty-five patterns, $1.50 per yard.
50 PIECES OF VELVETS, twenty five patterns, 1 .25 per yard.
150 PIECES OF BODY BRUSSELS, fifty patterns, 90 cents per yard.
200 PIECES OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, one hundred patterns. 45 cents per yard.
50 PIECES OF THREE PLY, fifty patterns, $1 per yard.
200 PIECES OF EXTRA SUPER, ALL WOOL Ingrain, one hundred patterns, 60 cents per yard.
200 PIECES OF COTTON CHAIN AND LOW-priced Ingrain, seventy-five patterns, 25 cts. per yd.
300 PIECES OF IMPORTED CHINA MATTING, as low as 15 cents per yard.
200 DIFFERENT PATTERNS RUGS

300 PARLOR, LIBRARY AND SITTING ROOM Tables in Frames of Antique Oak, Ebony and Cherry, Marble & Cloth Tops Prices $1.50 to $25 each.

100 HALL STANDS, in Cherry, Walnut and Antique Oak. Prices, $5.50 to $50 each.

50 ROCKING CHAIRS, Coverings Plush and Carpet. Prices, $1.50 to $25 each.

50 DIFFERENT STYLES OF SIDE BOARDS, in Walnut, Cherry and Antique Oak. Prices, a good one, $15.

200 LOUNGES, in Walnut, Antique Oak and Cherry Frames, in Coverings of Plush, Silk Damask, Raw Silk, Leather, Rep, Hair-Cloth and Carpet. Prices $5.50 to $50 each.

100 PILLAR AND CLAWFOOT EXTENSION Tables,

100 DIFFERENT STYLES OF BOOK CASES, SECRETARIES AND WRITING DESKS. Prices very low.

50 STYLES OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. Prices $5.50 to $25 each.

50 OF THE MODERN IMPROVED FOLDING Beds.

12 DIFFERENT STYLES OF BED SPRINGS—a good spring for $1.00

500 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PARLOR, SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY AND OFFICE CHAIRS. The largest in this line in the city.

25 DIFFERENT KINDS OF REFRIGERATORS, unequaled in quality and price—a good upright one $5.00.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.

Consisting of first quality of HAIR MATTRESSES, FIBRE, HUSK, EXCELSIOR, JUTE, COTTON TOPS, and the best RENOVATED GEESE FEATHERS.

A full line of MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES. *Low Prices.*

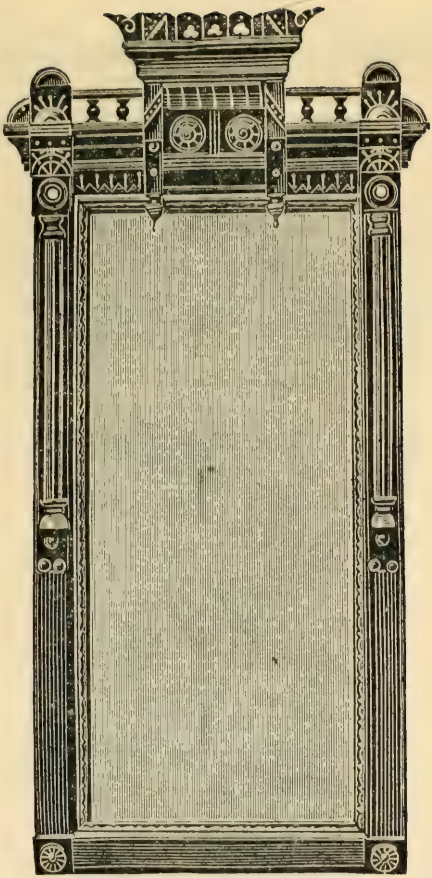
WINDOW SHADES, in great variety and Low Prices.

50 KINDS OF PARLOR STOVES AND RANGES, the best and at Low Prices.

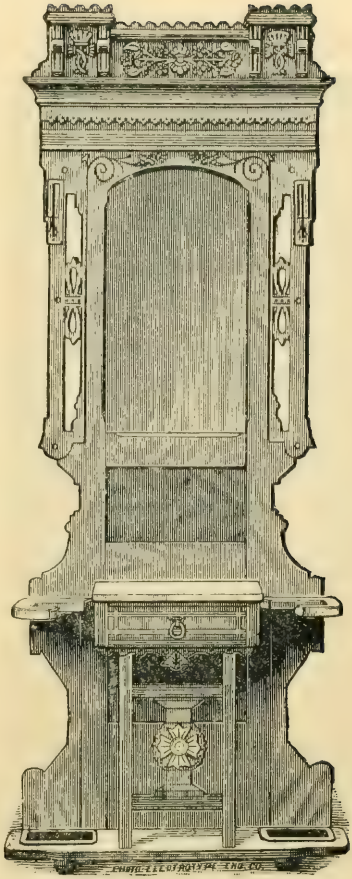
"Wait Mamma, 'till I peg 'em with this ball, and then I'll go to Van Horn's"

"Well, don't break the Looking-glass below, dear."

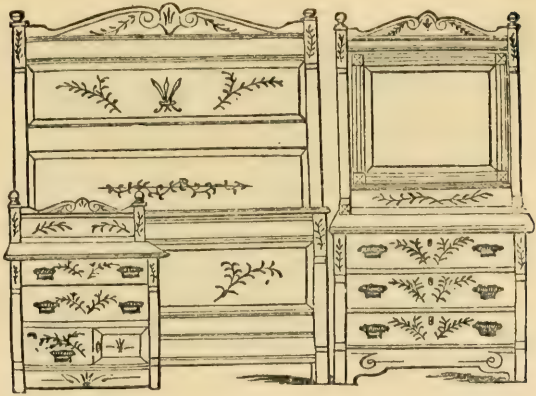
Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom;
  Plant hate, and hate will grow,
You can sow to-day—to-morrow shall bring
  The blossom that proves what sort of a thing
Is the seed—the seed that you sow.



Looking-Glasses in Great Variety from $3.75 upward



HAT RACKS, $6.00 AND UPWARDS.



Enameled Bedroom Suites, $17.50

HOUSEHOLD GEMS.

We all praise contentment, but how few of us practice it.

There is not much difference between careless extravagance and a hole in the pocket.

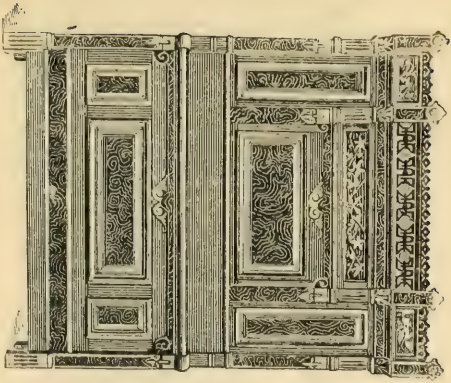
Bands that were silken once are apt to become iron fetters when we wish to shake them off.

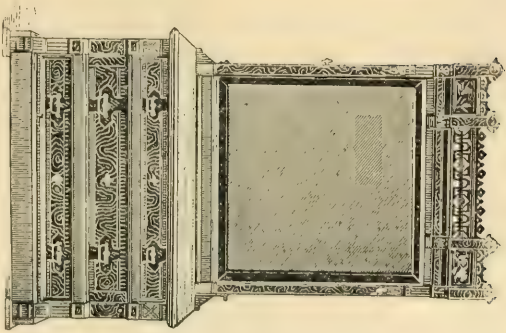
Every married man should join some good society, and there is no better society than his wife and children.

It matters not whether home is clothed in purple and fine linen, if it is only brimful of love, smiles and gladness.

Alson J. Streeter, of New Windsor, Ill., nominated May 16th, unanimously, as the candidate for President by the National Union Labor Party Convention held at Cincinnati commencing May 15th, 1888, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., January 18, 1823. His father, Roswell Streeter, was a native of Massachusetts, and moved to Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1817, and from thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1836. Young Streeter began life on his father's farm in Alleghany Co. The father died in 1850, and the son was left to make his own way. Hearing of Knox College, where there was a labor department enabling young men to work out an education, he concluded to go there. Upon his arrival he found the working department was not in running order. He knew how to make shingles, so he bought trees, and cut them down and then into blocks on Saturdays, having them hauled into town. In this way he earned means to attend college for three years. In 1849 he went overland to California with an ox team, returning two years later to Galesburg, but in 1853 he drove a herd of young cattle from Galesburg to California for market, and repeated the operation the following year, making a profit on both trips. Mr. Streeter bought land near New Windsor, Mercer Co., Ill. He stocked a farm, and has been raising stock ever since. During the War for the Union he was a War Democrat. In 1872 he was elected to the State legislature, serving on the Committees on Education and Agriculture, and taking an active part in railroad legislation, to prevent extortion and unjust discriminations. It was the time of the Granger movement, and Mr. Streeter joined the Grangers. In 1873 he severed all his old political affiliations, and became interested in the forming of the Labor party. In 1880 the intelligent Greenbackers of Illinois nominated Mr. Streeter for Governor of the State, and he drew out a large farmer vote. In 1884 he was elected President of the National Farmers' Alliance of America (an association numbering over 500,000 members), holding the position for three years, and at the end of that time declining re-election. In 1884 Mr. Streeter's farmer friends elected him to the Illinois State Senate, where he proved himself a formidable enemy to corporate encroachments, and pushed legislation for the benefit of the masses. He has never before been prominent before the whole country, but has long been a hard worker for the Labor party.

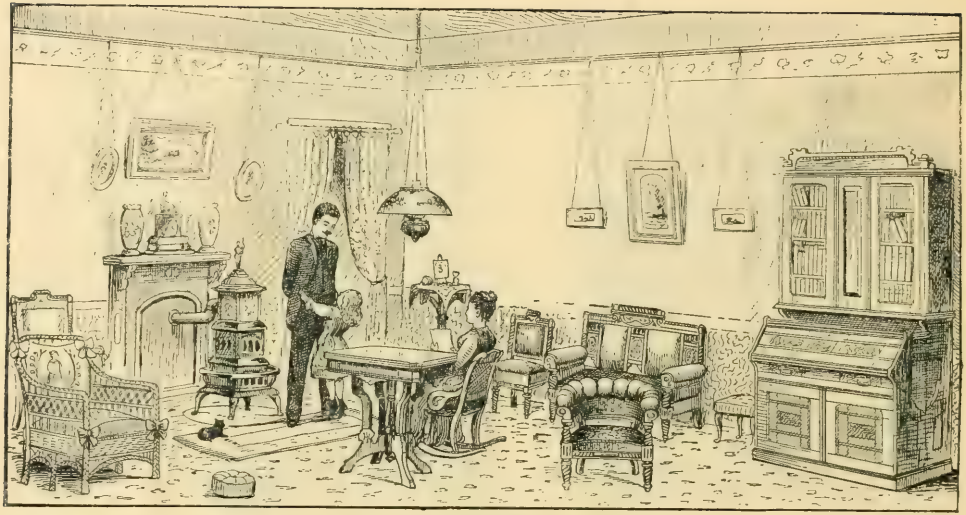
A. H. Van Horn stands in New Jersey pre-eminently as the friend to all *wage workers* in giving value for money spent with him.





Walnut Bedroom Suites, Eight Pieces.

Marble Tops, $47.50 and Upwards.



AT HOME.

"MARY AND I."

—o—

I.

"Twas evening in May and the soft zephyrs sighed,
  Through branches low bending above,
My Mary and I as we wandered along.
  And whispered of beauty and love—
"We'll make us a nest like the birdlings," I said,
  "And never shall part any more,"
"Oh, yes," she replied, "and can furnish it nice,
  At Van Horn's Furniture Store."

II.

"Fair creature! there's many a wealthier man,
  Would gladly have you for a bride.
But no one can love you more fondly than I,
  My treasure and beauty and pride!
Oh! had I a mansion, with carpets of gold
  And of silver, I'd cover the floor—"
But smiling, she said, "You can purchase the best,
  At Van Horn's Furniture Store."

III.

"I'll spread you a couch upon which to recline,
  When evening shall call us to rest,
Of the fleeciest down. "But she said with a sigh,
  "I like a hair mattress the best."
"Then so shall it be, love and tables inlaid,
  And seats from some far distant shore—"
"Oh, no," she exclaimed, "they have elegant chairs,
  At Van Horn's Furniture Store."

IV.

"But Mary, alas, I must sadly confess.
  My means are but slender as yet,
To furnish a house in the style you demand,
  Would hopelessly plunge me in debt.
To ask me to share my poor lodgings and board,
  Is something that I should deplore."
She said with a smile, "You may purchase on time,
  At Van Horn's Furniture Store.

V.

We went—happy day! can I ever forget,
  The pleasure that beamed in her face.
As she gazed at the marvels of beauty displayed
  In this most wonderful place.
We furnished our nest in an elegant style,
  Been married a twelvemonth or more,
And Mary is singing *this* song to her babe,
  Of Van Horn's Furniture Store.

Robert H. Cowdrey, of Chicago, nominated on the first ballot, May 16th, as the candidate for President of the United States by the National United Labor Party Convention which assembled at Cincinnati, May 15th, 1888, was born at Lafayette, Ind., in 1852. The life of Mr. Cowdrey has been marked by no sensational events. Coming to Chicago when a lad, he entered a drug-store, and devoted all his time to the study of chemistry, finally entering the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in due course and with such honors that he was chosen to conduct the official journal of that institution. He continued in that position for some years, meanwhile engaging successfully in the drug trade, in which he established an enviable reputation. Later on he retired from his editorial work, and founded the printing firm of Cowdrey, Clark & Co. in 1882, and continued with that firm until a year or two ago, when he became interested in the Chicago Condensing Co., of which he was elected secretary. Mr. Cowdrey has been in politics but little, although always keenly alive to political questions. Formerly a Republican, and later a Greenbacker, he became interested in Mr. Henry George's doctrines only a few years ago, joining the local Land and Labor Club last September, since which time he has been active and effective in the work, developing great controversial powers, and a quickness of penetration that marked him as a leader in economic discussions. Two or three months ago he was elected president of the club, an honor he has worn worthily and with satisfaction to its members. To Mr. Cowdrey more than to any other individual is due the reduction in cost of that most important drug—the quinine—due to the removal of the exorbitant duty of $3.50 an ounce. In the spring of 1881 the tariff commission had before them the representatives of the manufacturing chemists, who strenuously objected to any reduction of the duty. Mr. Cowdrey, who at that time was editor of the official journal of the College of Pharmacy, appeared before the commission, and in an address which covers ten pages of their printed report effectually demonstrated the iniquity of the tax. The *tax* was removed, and labor is receiving the same remuneration in the quinine manufacture as before.

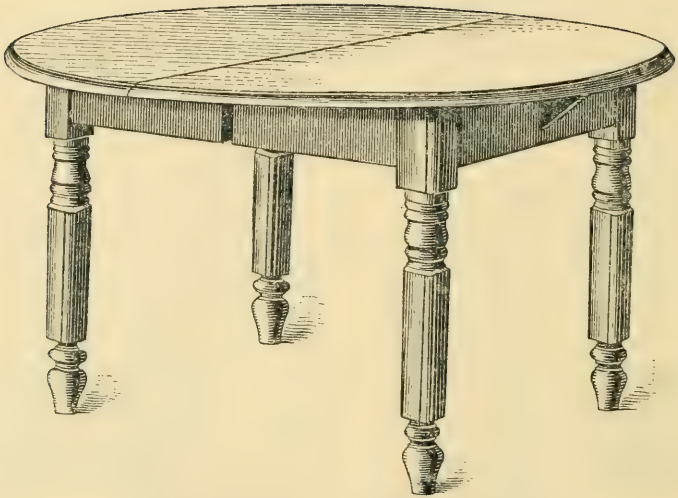
The United Labor Party of *men* and *women* who are housekeepers, have long since learned that 73 Market St. is a reliable place to buy Furniture

Belva Ann Bennet Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., nominated as candidate for President of the United States by the National Convention of the Equal Rights Party which assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, May 15th, 1888, reciving 310 votes out of a total of 350 on the first ballot. This remarkable lady was born at Royalton, N. Y., October 24th, 1820. She was educated in district schools, and taught at the age of fourteen. In 1838 she married Uriah H. McNall, a farmer, who died in 1853, and in 1868 she married Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, who died in 1877. She was graduated at Syracuse University in 1857. After teaching in New York State, she removed to Washington, D. C., where she opened a school, and in 1870 began the study of law. She was admitted to the bar, and in 1879 was permitted to practice before the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims. In 1870 she obtained the passage of a bill "to secure to women, employés of the government, equal pay with men for equal work." She has been an active advocate of women's suffrage, and in 1884 was nominated by the Woman's National Rights Party in California for the Presidency of the United States Mrs. Lockwood has delivered many lectures on different subjects in all parts of the country.

Party Candidates for the Presidency who have once been Defeated, who have been again Nominated and Elected.

Some interesting facts in political history which may be of interest at the present time, as well as in future political contests. There have been three instances of the nomination for a second time of candidates for the Presidency who had once been defeated, and in each instance the candidate was ultimately elected. These were Thomas Jefferson, who was defeated by John Adams in 1796, but was elected over Adams in 1800; Andrew Jackson, who was beaten by John Quincy Adams in 1824, but was elected over Adams in 1828; and William Henry Harrison, who was beaten by Martin Van Buren in 1836, and elected over Van Buren in 1840. In each instance there was almost a complete revolution of the sentiment of the country during the intervening four years, and the candidates on second trial were elected by a popular support far greater than had been given their opponents when they were defeated in the first trial.

Equal Rights Party.—This is the standing business motto of A. H. Van Horn in treating all customers with perfect equality.



EXTENSION TABLES, $4.75.

WHERE THE BABY CAME FROM.

A newly married individual, pleased at a little incident that happened in his family (the first occurrence of the kind), gives vent to his feelings in the following interesting and imaginative effusion, entitled:

MY CHILD'S ORIGIN.

One night as old Saint Peter slept,
  He left the door of Heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
  And came down with a falling star.

One summer as the blessed beams
  Of morn approached, my blushing bride,
Awoke from sweet and pleasing dreams,
  And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this, I ask no more,
  That when he leaves this world of sin,
He'll wend his way to that bright shore,
  And find the door of Heaven again.

Whereupon some fellow of a practical turn, without any imagination, and not possessed of the "divine afflatus," has attempted to destroy the illustration of David, as follows:

ST. PETER'S REPLY.

Full eighteen hundred years or more.
  I've kept my door securely tied;
There has no little angel left,
  Nor one been missing as implied.

I did not sleep as you supposed,
  Nor left the door of Heaven ajar,
Nor has a little angel left,
  And gone down on a falling star.

Go ask the blushing bride, and see,
  If she don't frankly own and say,
That when she found that angel babe,
  She found it in the good old way.

God grant but this, I ask no more,
  That should your numbers still enlarge,
You will not do as you did before,
  And lay it to Saint Peter's charge.

Popular and Electoral Votes for Presidents.

Year.	Candidates.	Party.	Popular Vote.	Elec'l Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,872	99
1824	John Q. Adams	Federal	105,321	84
1824	W. H. Crawford	Republican	44,282	41
1824	Henry Clay	Republican	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	647,231	178
1828	John Q. Adams	Federal	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
1832	Henry Clay	Nat. Republican	530,189	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig		11
1832	William Wirt	Whig		7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	761,549	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig	736,656	73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig		26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig		14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig		11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	48
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	234
1840	J. G. Birney	Liberal	7,059	..
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,337,243	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	1,299,068	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberal	62,300	..
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,220,544	127
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	..
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,601,474	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,386,578	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	156,149	..
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,838,169	174
1856	John C. Frémont	Republican	1,341,262	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	180
1860	Stephen A. Douglas	Democrat	1,375,157	72
1860	J. C. Breckinridge	Democrat	845,763	39
1860	John Bell	Union	589,581	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	212
1864	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	1,808,725	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,015,071	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2,709,613	80
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,597,070	286
1872	Horace Greeley	Liberal	2,834,079	..
1872	Charles O'Conor	Democrat	29,408	..
1872	James Black	Temperance	5,608	..
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	185
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	4,284,885	184
1876	Peter Cooper	Greenback	81,740	..
1876	G. C. Smith	Prohibition	9,522	..
1876	Scattering		2,636	..
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	214
1880	Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat	4,442,035	155
1880	James B. Weaver	Greenback	307,306	..
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	4,874,986	219
1884	James G. Blaine	Republican	4,851,981	182
1884	Benjamin F. Butler	People's	175,370	.
1884	John P. St. John	Prohibition	150,369	.

The Popular Vote,—It has been "declared by a large majority," of all the *families*, in New Jersey that A. H. Van Horn's *low prices* and liberal terms, places him at the *head* of the house furnishing business.

Vote for President by States in 1880 and 1884.

The following States went Republican in 1880:

States.	Electoral Votes.
California (partly)	1
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Illinois	21
Indiana	15
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	5
New York	35
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	29
Oregon	3
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total Electoral Votes	214

The following States went Democratic in 1880:

States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California (partly)	5
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
Nevada	3
New Jersey	9
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total Electoral Votes	155

The following States went Republican in 1884:

States.	Electoral Votes.
California	8
Colorado	3
Illinois	22
Iowa	13
Kansas	9
Maine	6
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	13
Minnesota	7
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	30
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	4
Wisconsin	11
Total Electoral Votes	182

The following States went Democratic in 1884:

States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	10
Arkansas	7
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	12
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	16
New Jersey	9
New York	36
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	13
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Total Electoral Votes	219

Whole Number of Electoral Votes in 1880 was.....369

Whole Number of Electoral Votes in 1884 was.....401

Electoral Vote.—New Jersey with some is considered a doubtful tate, but with A, H. Van Horn as a *Candidate* is sure to have cast in h s favor this fall the votes of *intending* housekeepers.

THE OLD MAID'S CHRONOMETER.

CHANGES THAT OCCUR AT THE VARIOUS AGES OF HER LIFE.

At 15—Anxious for coming out and for the attention of men.
At 16—Begins to have some idea of the tender affection.
At 17—Talks of love in a cottage and disinterested passion.
At 18—Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her.
At 19—Is a little more difficult, in consequence of being noticed.
At 20—Commences to be fashionable, and makes a dash.
At 21—Still more confident in her attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.
At 22—Refuses a good offer, because he is not a man of fashion.
At 23—Flirts with every man she meets.
At 24—Wonders she is not married.
At 25—Rather more circumspect in her conduct.
At 26—Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.
At 27—Prefers the conversation of rational men to flirting.
At 28—Wishes to be married in a quiet way with a comfortable home.
At 29—Almost despairs of entering the marriage state.
At 30—Rather afraid of being called an old maid.
At 31—An additional love of dress.
At 32—Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get a partner.
At 33—Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt with chits.
At 34—Affects good humor in her conversation with men.
At 35—Jealous of the praises of other women.
At 36—Quarrels with her friend, who is lately married.
At 37—Thinks herself slighted in society.
At 38—Likes talking of her acquaintances who are unhappily married; finds consolation from their misfortunes.
At 39—Ill nature increases.
At 40—Very meddling and very officious.
At 41—If rich, makes love to some young man, who is without fortune.
At 42—Not succeeding, rails against the male sex.
At 43—Partiality for cards increases and scandal commences.
At 44—Severe against the manners of the age.
At 45—Strong predilection for a parson.
At 46—Enraged at his desertion.
At 47—Becomes desponding and takes snuff.
At 48—Turns all sensibility towards dogs and cats.
At 49—Adopts a dependent relation to attend upon her.
At 50—Becomes disgusted with the world and vents all her ill-humor on this unfortunate relation.

TO BUY A THING RIGHT,

BUY WHERE IT IS MADE.

This is the first step in *saving*, in *economy*, and in the *proper regulation* of the *affairs* of a HOME. Fathers, mothers, and the heads of families, this you can do, thus saving *several profits*, by buying the following household needs in

PARLOR FURNITURE.

PARLOR SUITES IN EBONY FRAMES,
PARLOR SUITES IN ASH FRAMES,
PARLOR SUITES IN CHERRY FRAMES.
SOFA BEDS, LOUNGES, ROCKERS.

FULL Line of Newest Styles and Patterns of CARPETINGS.

Full Line of Rugs, many patterns and styles
Full Line of Bedding and Bed Springs.
Full Line of Glasses and Mirrors.
Full Line of Window Shades & Fixings, etc.
Full Line of Children's Carriages. **50** styles.

All of which you are cordially invited to examine and learn the prices before purchasing.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Goods delivered to any part of the State FREE OF COST to buyer.

Amos H. Van Horn,

73 MARKET STREET,

Near Court House, **NEWARK, N. J.**

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ORIGINAL

AMOS H. VAN HORN.

CASH OR CREDIT.

Goods delivered Free of Charge to any part of the State.

73 MARKET STREET,

NEAR PLANE STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.